

# AIR RAID OVER FRENCH CAPITAL INJURES MORALE OF THE PEOPLE

(By Associated Press.)  
PARIS, Mar. 11.—(By letter)—Paris today, or rather arose from the slumber of a shudder of horror that gradually became a boiling of rage and a cry for vengeance and reprisals as the exaggerated stories of the casualties attending the German air raid were being circulated.

In spite of the fact that the visit of the raiders had been expected and that friends left one another in these bright moonlit nights with the general alarm of the raid first came as a shock, but the innate curiosity of the Parisian promptly got the better of his prudence and it was not long before there were heads protruding from nearly every window and the people began swarming into the streets.

It has now been definitely ascertained that the correct number of casualties is thirty-six killed and one hundred and ninety wounded. Four German squadrons crossed the French lines, thirty-two machines in all, and it is asserted in German communications that thirty thousand pounds of explosives were rained over the city and its suburbs.

The amount of material damage appears to be rather small as compared with the magnitude of the German endeavor.

It was twenty minutes past 11 when the first alarm was sounded

and immediately the distant rumbling of the heavy anti-aircraft guns could be heard in the distance to the north. Gradually it grew nearer and nearer and meanwhile the buzz of the motors of the French airplanes, as one after the other they rose to meet the oncoming Germans in battle and circled over the city now and then flashing their lights, became louder and louder. It gave the Parisians a feeling of security and pride.

"They are sure of a warm reception," said one man in a window. "I think I'll turn in and let them fight it out. I'll read all about it in the morning papers."

Then suddenly, deeper detonations were heard, hollow, muffled roars and one knew that somewhere in the city children and women were being slaughtered.

For two long, interminable hours they kept at it and then the reports became fainter and fainter and died out altogether.

All Paris was buzzing with excitement as the people went to the daily routine of their work and the conversations heard in the subway and other conveyances and public places were of but one topic, the raid. It was with stern visages that they greeted one another. If the Germans had hoped to weaken the morale of the civilian population they made a mistake, as execrations and demands for reprisals were heard on all sides. There was no

whispering, no talk of letting up in the war; nothing but the firm resolution to continue fighting.

"How can we make peace with such people as that?" asked a gentle old woman in mourning. The women were very brave.

To one accustomed to the air raids by entente aviators on cities in Belgium and in the occupied territory of France, the firing of the French anti-aircraft guns against the enemy machines appeared feeble in comparison with the formidable bombardment which the Germans greet the entente machines.

This was explained to the Associated Press by a French officer as due to the fact that it is dangerous to fire shrapnel and shells into the sky over a city of the size of Paris, as the casualties from the falling of the very shells destined for the enemy might be larger than the damage done by their own bombs.

"Of course," said the officer, "the Germans need have no such scruple; they care little how many French and Belgian civilians they kill."

During the raid, Montmartre presented an appearance which under less tragic circumstances should have been comical. Bearing mattresses and bed covers, citizens of the "hill" entered the stations of the Metropolitan underground and settled themselves comfortably for the night. One woman carried with her the cage of her pet canary, while a boy led his pet rabbit into the safety of the shelter.

# SCANDINAVIAN NATIONS DENOUNCED BY GERMAN PRESS AND PUBLICISTS

LONDON, March 11.—The newest and a novel display of German policy has come in the form of a sudden denunciation of the Scandinavian countries by German newspapers and publicists, like Count Reventlow of the Tages Zeitung.

From the similarity of the articles it is evident they are directed by one mind, which mind apparently is the German government.

The articles accuse the Scandinavian countries substantially of being accomplices of the entente and say that, therefore, they can expect no consideration from Germany. The reason for this policy is said to be diplomats here. Germany's dealings with Finland thus far seem to be designed to make Finland a minor German kingdom, with the emperor's son, Prince Oscar, on the throne, and to make another Heilgöland of the Aland islands.

This scheme is a direct blow

against Sweden, and in a less degree against Denmark and Norway, and is in line with the German emperor's boast that the Baltic lands have been made permanently German.

The Aland islands, geographically, are as much a part of Sweden as New Foundland is of Canada. Throughout the war Sweden has been troubled by the fear that Russia would take them. Germany now occupies the islands temporarily, but the German flag flies over the public buildings, and no one believes it will ever come down except by force. The most practical effect of German control of Finland and the Aland islands is pointed out by Count Reventlow, who says they will no longer be used as a commercial bridge between Scandinavia and Russia. This is a bar to American as well as to British trade with Russia.

That the Scandinavian countries have been over friendly to the entente came here as an amusing charge. Sweden has been generally rated the most pro-German of the neutral European nations, except possibly Spain.

For a long time it was feared that Sweden would join the German alliance. According to one newspaper, 55 per cent of the steel Germany has used for munitions has been furnished by Sweden.

Denmark has never been considered over friendly to the entente.

The latest German move appears to be a familiar one. Germany feels that she now is in a position where she is so strong in the north that she need no longer cultivate the friendship of the Scandinavian countries and that she may make whatever damaging arrangements she desires and threaten them.

# PLURAL SYSTEM OF VOTING FAVORED

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, March 11.—Comments in German newspapers recently received here show that they had vigorously disapproved of the system of plural voting in Prussia, which subsequently was accepted by the franchise committee of the lower house of the Prussian diet and incorporated in the bill for submission to the Prussian parliament. The German editors had declared, before the franchise committee thus gave its approval of the plural voting system, that this would not fulfill the intent of the manifesto issued last July by Emperor Williams, as king of Prussia, in which he announced that a bill would be introduced in the diet providing for universal and equal suffrage.

The plural system as approved by the franchise committee classifies the voters according to certain trades and professions, allotting a specified number of votes to each class.

The editorials advocating the franchise reform were replete with acrimony and exasperation. An attempt by the Conservative party to induce the committee to favor the plural voting system was denounced by the newspapers as an effort to postpone indefinitely the entire movement for electoral reform.

The Berliner Tageblatt of January 13, in an editorial captioned "Electoral Reform in Danger," said: "The deliberations of the committee regarding the three reform bills are taking a course such as had not been expected by even the most obstinate pessimists. The reactionary parties with the National Liberals leading, as is clearly shown, aims to postpone indefinitely the entire franchise reform."

"But these parties will soon have to recognize that the people will not stand for such attempts to frustrate a solemnly given promise."

The Vorwaerts of January 13 said in connection with the committee deliberations on the franchise reform bill that the proceedings in that

committee must be considered by the working classes as mockery.

"For decades," the paper stated, "the Prussian people have been forced to endure the shame of the three class electoral system. Before the war and also since the beginning of the war they have fought unflinchingly for a free franchise. And not without success. The crown has solemnly promised the equal, direct and secret ballot. The government is bound by this promise. And at this stage the enemies of the franchise resort to means which clearly show that not the viewpoint of right, but only that of might concerns them."

A few days later the Vorwaerts asserted editorially that the battle of the opponents of the franchise reform had entered a phase "which must turn the exasperation prevailing in the widest circles of the people into indignation." It was obvious, the editor wrote, that the Conservatives supported directly and indirectly by the National Liberals had begun a systematic campaign to withhold from the people their right and to defeat the equal franchise promised them in the most solemn manner. "How long," asked the Vorwaerts, "do the gentlemen believe that the Prussian people will put up with such methods?"

A Polish deputy, replying to various remarks regarding Prussia's policy concerning the Poles, said the Prussian regime as heretofore conducted was deeply hateful to the Poles, for it was the type of the "most repulsive form of domination a people ever had to bear." The war, he said, would give the Polish people equality of rights. They would then no longer be subject to the "nauseous Prussian regime."

The chairman, Deputy Hausmann, requested the speaker to moderate his form of expression, but the Polish deputy added that the people would come to their senses and that the war would be a common grave for national chauvinism.

# GERMANS ENDEAVOR TO CONCEAL LOSSES

(By Associated Press.)  
PARIS, March 11.—Germans are trying to conceal their airplane losses and augment those of the entente allies, according to French officials. Their last communique on the subject said that "In December the enemy aerial forces have lost 119 airplanes and nine captive balloons. We have lost in aerial combats eighty-two airplanes and two captive balloons."

French authorities report that in December the English brought down sixty-five German machines and the French 41, making a total of 106 instead of eighty-four admitted by the Germans. The French claim of enemy machines does not include thirty-five German machines which were seen to fall, but the loss of which has not been officially confirmed. The combined British and French aerial losses during December were forty-three machines, instead of 128 claimed by Germany. Of these the British lost thirty-two and the French eleven.

The German "camouflage" in the communique is found in the words "in aerial combats." It is pointed out that the Germans forget to include the number of their machines brought down by anti-aircraft guns of the allies, while they claim as losses all allied machines seen to fall within their own lines, many of which are virtually undamaged.

## STANDARDIZING CLOTH.

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, March 11.—Woolen manufacturers throughout Great Britain have been ordered to alter their looms to produce a "standard" cloth, of which over two million yards have been ordered for June delivery in order to provide summer suits for British men and women.

## ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Tonopah, Nev., March 11, 1918.  
List of advertised letters at the Tonopah post office for the week ending March 9, 1918. When calling for these letters please state that they are advertised:

G. B. Griggs, B. M. Burton, J. W. Coop, City Cleaning Works, R. J. Fairbanks, M. Lant, Miss Rose Landy, J. D. McLeod, Mary Wilcox, Mary Murphy, Pat Welsh.  
JAS. J. McQUILLAN, P. M.

## ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Tonopah, Nev., Dec. 31st, 1917.  
Annual statement of the Nevada Gas Company of Tonopah, Nevada, for the year ending December 31st, 1917:

Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1916	\$ 1.96
Cash receipts for year of 1917	25,314.33
Total	\$25,316.29
Expenses for the year 1917	\$29,594.52
	25,316.29
Deficit	4,278.23

F. B. SPRAGUE,  
Accountant.

Progress Bakery Bread is made in accordance with the United States food administration rules and regulations governing the manufacture of bakery products. Progress Bakery Bread is a well-flavored, tasty and appetizing loaf, made by expert bakers, and is well baked and delicious. We urge the careful use of bread; it is as good the second day as the first.

## PROGRESS BAKERY

PETER FABB, Proprietor.  
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# GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL DEDICATED

(By Associated Press.)  
AMERICAN SAMOA, Pago Pago, Jan. 23.—(By mail)—The dedication of the new government high school for Tutuila took place today. Addresses were made by Gov. Poyer and others, including the three Samoan district governors.

Shortly after the United States flag was hoisted in Tutuila eighteen years ago a public school was commenced in an old building that had been acquired by the government. Island funds were not sufficient to build a school house or even to pay a sufficient remuneration to a qualified teacher. Notwithstanding the drawbacks with which the successive governors have had to contend, efforts were made to improve the school accommodation and tuition.

Five years ago a good site was secured on the north shore of Pago Pago harbor, which formerly was a trading station. The price of the land was not paid at the time, but was deferred. School was carried on in the old buildings.

Last year Governor Poyer made effort to pay for the land and succeeded and there is now a building of reinforced concrete with classical architecture and built to last for generations. The gross outlay is more than \$25,000. At the request of the Samoan chiefs the school has been named "Poyer High school."

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# KEENAN REAL ESTATE CO.

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Three-room house, partly furnished	10.00
Two-room house, furnished, piano	15.00
Three-room house, furnished, University street	15.00
Six-room house, furnished, modern	40.00
Five-room house, modern, Edwards street	35.00

## FOR SALE

Four-room double-boarded house, furnished	450
Three-room house, two lots	175
Four-room house, furnished	375
Three-room house and cabin, furnished, two lots	550

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